

LUAU PREPARING AT HILO FOR REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

Hawaii Will Entertain Visitors Next Week Wednesday—Convention Will Convene at 9 a. m. the Day Following.

The delegates from Oahu and Kauai to the Republican Territorial convention in Hilo will leave here next Tuesday on the Kinai, the Maui delegates to be picked up at Lahaina. A stop will also be made at Kawaihae, Hawaii, to pick up the delegates from that side of the island who will go to the landing on horseback, leaving their horses there until their return on Friday.

The delegates will arrive at Hilo on Wednesday and on that day the visitors will be treated to a big luau which is in course of preparation by the Hawaii island Republicans.

The convention will be convened at 9 a. m., Thursday, September 1, and it is expected that all the business of the convention will be completed by Thursday night, so that the Maui, Oahu and Kauai delegates can return on the Kinai leaving Hilo on Friday, incurring no delay to the steamer.

COUNTY LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED BY GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 1.)

and attempt to divide it up among the counties.

AN OVERWHELMING TASK.

"I am free to say that it seems to me like an almost overwhelming task that we are undertaking. The question of property—who is to establish the value of the property is all important. If it is right that the Territory should be compensated for its surrender of all interest in any of our public works then see the interminable work of finding out what that compensation should be.

"If county government is in force it is right for the Territorial government to allow a portion of its bonds to be used in the construction of county property? I sometimes doubt whether the people of the other islands would care so much for county government if it be a fact that the proceedings of the sale of Territorial bonds could not be used for anything local to the counties.

"These thoughts as to the financial relations of the county government with the Territorial government are an important factor in bringing to my mind the ease with which we could take hold of a municipal bill and put that in operation.

"I certainly think that if we establish a county for Oahu that we shall have no right to turn over to it the assets or the property of the Territory without a return. It might be the county could issue bonds and give them to the Territory. It is argued that the transfer of property to the counties is for the benefit of the same people and therefore it makes no difference. Such arguments show that the people giving expression to them have no idea of county government which is as absolutely separate in its operations from the Territory as the Federal is from the State.

IN HEARTY ACCORD.

"I am in hearty accord with the feel-

ing of the people of the Territory in their desire to bring about such changes here as will give them an opportunity for advancing the interests of the outer districts. If you can arrange some form that would tend to that end we will do great good to the people.

WANTS SIMPLE FORM.

"Whatever form of Act the commission passes upon I hope it will be as simple as possible and with as few officials as possible. All people vibrate between divided power and centralization. Many desire to decentralize and put final power in the hands of more than one.

"We cannot say until we have tried it which is going to be the most successful plan in these islands. If the result of your work is an act which is simple of operation, economical in its execution, it will undoubtedly be agreeable to the great majority of the people. My idea is to consolidate offices as much as possible. One feature of the Porto Rican situation is that with the executive council sits a man from each district to represent his district's needs. Such a system in Hawaii, with representatives from each district sent to Honolulu to look after their districts would prove a partial solution of the situation. It is impossible to prophesy what will be the result of your deliberations, but I would prefer to see an Act that would put a check on extremes of county government.

"As to the statement that we should keep away from Congress I don't see why we should do so. Porto Rico has had its Organic Act changed once or twice already, but I would not take our local acts into Congress to be passed upon."

KEEP RASCALS OUT.

D. H. Case of Wailuku presented his views on county government in the following communication:

Important Announcement of our Sale of Fine Silks

We have been preparing for this sale for many weeks; now it is ready to begin Thursday morning, September 1st, at 8 o'clock.

It will make the early part of September days long to be remembered among wearers of desirable silks.

Prices are such as will keep a continual stream of buyers at the silk counter.

Plain Japanese Silk, 50 pieces, different shades.....	at 25c.
Colored Taffetas, 75c. qualities.....	at 25c.
Colored Taffetas, \$1.00 qualities.....	at 35c.
One lot of figured, striped, and dotted Foulard silks, regular \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00 qualities.....	at 25c.
Plain Surrah silks, \$1.00 quality.....	at 25c.
Peau de crepe and Foulard Illusions, \$1.25 and \$1.00 qualities during sale.....	at 75c. a yard
White Taffetas, 75c. qualities.....	at 55c.
White Taffetas, \$1.00 qualities.....	at 75c.
Colored Surrah silks, regular 90c.....	at 50c.
Black Taffeta, width 36 inches \$2.00 quality.....	at \$1.25
Black extra-fine Swiss Taffeta 2.25 ".....	at 1.50
Black "Sterling" guaranteed Taffeta 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Moiree Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.00
" " 2.00 ".....	at 1.25
Armure Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
" " 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Peau de Soie 1.25 ".....	at 1.00
" " 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
" " 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Peau de Cygne, width 20 inches 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Peau de Cygne, width 26 inches 1.50 ".....	at 1.10
Black Gros Grain Silk 1.50 ".....	at 1.25
Black Gros Grain Silk 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Brocade Silks 2.00 ".....	at 1.50
Brocade Gros Grain, double width 4.00 ".....	at 2.25
Brocade Satins, single width 3.00 ".....	at 2.00
Brocade Satins, single width 1.25 ".....	at .50
Brocade Moire, single width 1.50 ".....	at .75
Black dotted Crepe de Chine, heavy 2.50 ".....	at 1.50
Cream dotted Crepe de Chine, heavy 2.50 ".....	at 1.50
Black striped Grenadines, double width \$1.50 quality.....	at .75
Black striped Grenadines, double width 2.50 ".....	at 1.25
Black Grenadines, white figures or dots 3.50 ".....	at 2.00
Black Grenadines, white figures or dots 5.00 ".....	at 2.50
White Grenadines, black figures or dots 3.50 ".....	at 2.00
One lot of fancy silk reduced to.....	25c. a yard
Colored silk plush.....	\$1.50 quality.....at \$1.00

Ehlers Fort Street.

August 13, 1904.
T. McCants Stewart, Esq., attorney-at-law, Honolulu, (Secretary County Commission).

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 14th of July, wherein I am extended the privilege of expressing to the County Commission my views as to what the proposed county act should contain, and, in a general way, how such an act should be drawn, to hand.

Allow me to thank those to whom I am obliged for the favor.

Taking up the questions in the order submitted:

1. "Under the Organic Act can a county board of supervisors be elected by the voters?"

Ans. I do believe that, under the Organic Act, Boards of County Supervisors can be elected by the voters.

2. "If the Organic Act prohibits election, shall a county act be drawn providing for the election of supervisors by the voters, and be submitted to Congress for ratification?"

Ans. I do not favor the passage of a county act providing for the election of Boards of County Supervisors by the voters, and thereafter submitting the matter to Congress for ratification.

By so doing we would in effect say to Congress: "Here is our work; it is wrong, we know it is wrong, and we realize that it is the second time we have committed the same wrong, but our object has been to demonstrate to Congress what blunders she has made." As a voter and citizen I oppose such a course.

3. "Shall a county act be drawn carrying the Governor's right to appoint, and Congress be requested to amend the Organic Act so that the voters may thereafter elect county boards?"

Ans. Yes. I strongly believe that a large majority of the voters favor county government, and want it. However, that want should be satisfied by the Territorial Legislature by the passage of an act every section of which would be strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act.

I therefore favor the passage of a county act, carrying the Governor's right to appoint all boards. Then, if we want more than we are now entitled to, we can with good grace go to Congress and say, "Here, we have endeavored, and are still endeavoring, to do the best we can with the power granted unto us, but that power does not meet our wants as you can see." Then state what we need, and respectfully ask for it.

4. "Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards?"

Ans. No, not permanently.

5. "Shall the County Act provide for county control of education, health, roads, bridges and wharves?"

Ans. Yes, always keeping strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act; and I should have a county act so framed that under its provisions, as far as possible, no rascal, dishonest or incompetent man, if elected, could qualify and take office; have the act provide that every office holder elected (whose position required it) should provide surety in a surety company authorized to do business in this Territory, with the further provisions that, failing to secure such surety bond, the office should become vacant, and the position filled by appointment.

These latter suggestions are of course based on the theory of Congress broadening our powers.

Respectfully submitted,
D. H. CASE

HILO BOARD OF TRADE.

The Hilo Board of Trade submitted an elaborate defense of the plan for a single county on the Island of Hawaii, as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, August 18, 1904.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Chairman County Commission, Honolulu.

Sir: Further replying to your esteemed favor of July 18th, 1904, in re One County for the Island of Hawaii, we beg to submit to you a tabulated statement, bristling with reliable data showing why this Island should be formed in one county only and also submit the following reasons:

Geographically considered, nature has interposed no obstruction to the classing of Hawaii as a unit whole; its shape is that of a triangle with apices at the North or Upolu Point, East or Kumuahi Point and the South Point, called Kaia, the distances roughly taken being ninety miles from North to East Point, seventy-five miles from East to South Point and ninety-five miles from South to North Point. It has a total area of 4215 miles, divided among the eight sub-divisions or districts of the Island. Of these, the districts of North and a portion of South Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo and Puna lie on the windward, the districts of Kau, South and North Kona and a portion of South Kohala on the leeward sides.

The total population by the latest census, (1900) for the whole Island was 46,342—divided as per column No. 1 of enclosed tabulated sheet, showing in East Hawaii County a population of 31,822 or 70 per cent of the population of the entire Island and West Hawaii 15,011 or 30 per cent.

Re-arranging the above column for comparison of population on the leeward and windward sides, we add all of North Kohala and one-half of South Kohala to East Hawaii and find on the windward side, 36,498 and on the leeward side, 10,345 inhabitants.

Taken as a whole, the windward side of the Island comprises the fertile and productive portion from the sea coast to mountain, while the leeward portion is largely barren and arid on the lower levels, dotted with fertile and productive tracts on the upper slopes, interspersed, however, by valueless lava wastes of great areas.

The development of this section has not kept pace with that on the windward side, the latest statistics showing an alarming diminution in. First, population. Second, output and tonnage of food products raised for export, domestic or foreign. Third, depreciation in values through the collapse of the sugar and coffee interests in the two Konas.

On the windward side of the Island, the converse has been the rule and at every hand are emphasized the conditions of increase of population, extension in all branches of commerce and industry and agricultural development, in constant increasing value and marked appreciation, in taxable values and returns to the Territorial Government.

These statements are borne out by a reference to the table, column No. 2,

compiled from the tax lists. The returns for the year 1904 have been omitted, being as yet incomplete, but the immense losses suffered in the Kona and Kau districts, to which attention has been called, will show a further marked decrease in both values and population.

From the lists we gather that of the total amount of taxes collected from the whole Island for the year 1902—\$283,296.75 or 72.84 per cent came from East Hawaii and only \$105,644.94 or 27.16 per cent from West Hawaii.

The districts were placed in this order to conform to the Counties as arranged by the late County Act, the former representing East, the latter West Hawaii County. The suggestion has been made to remove Hamakua from the East County to the West, transferring Kau from the West to the East County. The showing made by this change would be but an unimportant one, inasmuch as the total gain of Hamakua to the West County would be but \$11,887.53.

Again we see that the suggested substitution of Hamakua for Kau would not sensibly affect the ratio, the East side still remaining numerically superior, in the ratio of 62 per cent to 38 per cent, as per census of 1900.

The population in the first four districts has materially increased since the census of 1900, and this contention is borne out by a review of the poll tax lists for 1903; see column No. 3, showing East Hawaii had 13,176 tax payers, or 73 per cent and West Hawaii, 4862 or 27 per cent.

There are 18,038 taxpayers on the 1903 lists which indicates further that the receipts in road tax, see column No. 4, were as follows:

East Hawaii, \$26352 or 73 per cent.

West Hawaii, \$9,724 or 27 per cent.

The total road mileage, not including homestead roads in North and South Kona, on the Island of Hawaii, is about as shown in column No. 5, showing East Hawaii with 290 miles or 41.66 per cent and West Hawaii, 280 or 58.34 per cent.

The road taxes are a special deposit to be drawn upon for road work only; comparing the same with the road mileage as per column No. 6, we find East Hawaii paid \$131.76 per mile of road and West Hawaii \$34.72.

From the Treasurer's Report for the year ending June 30th, 1902, we find that the Current Account Receipts from all sources during that period from the Island of Hawaii to have been \$527,153.13, as per column No. 7, showing East Hawaii contributed \$403,466.48 or 76.5 per cent, and West Hawaii \$123,686.65 or 23.5 per cent.

The total amount of expenditures from Current Account Receipts during the same period were about \$221,334.00, as per column No. 8, showing that East Hawaii received \$130,188.00 or 52.2 per cent of what they paid in and West Hawaii received \$91,146.00 or 74.8 per cent of what they paid in.

The array of figures herewith given demonstrates not alone that dual county system would be impracticable whatever the combination, but that a single system is essential for the common welfare and prosperity of all.

This really is the question of moment, and this is why the trend of opinion points to the single county idea.

Coming next in importance to the question of county forms, comes the question and choice of county seat. Local pride, local interests, the factors of accessibility or remoteness of contiguous areas that can be rendered tributary, proximity of such proposed center to a harbor for the accommodation of shipping or to arteries of travel, or located at the terminus of railway connections, all such are factors that must be duly weighed, considered and settled at the outset, in order that the final outcome may result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Among the many expressions of opinion that have voiced the public sentiment on this question, the preponderating choice appears to have fixed upon Hilo as being the one place possessing all the requirements enumerated.

Nestling at the foot of high hills almost reaching down to the water's edge, and flanked on either side by precipitous bluffs that fortified, could render it impregnable to assault, with a harbor covering more than 1500 acres and deep enough and spacious enough to float all the navies of the Pacific, already possessing wharves where vessels of heavy draft can come at low or high tide and debark or embark passengers, load and discharge freight day and night the year round.

It has a population of about 8000, contains men of money and energy, who have made of it a great business mart. It has buildings on extensive streets, banks, stores, schools, churches and libraries.

It is lighted by electricity, has railroad shops, mills, factories, iron and carriage works, lumber yards, stores, stables and markets.

It has a railroad of over 50 miles in length, tapping the extensive resources of Olaa and Puna, bringing them into intimate touch with the markets of the mainland, with the prospect of a second railway enterprise soon to tap the wealth of the Central and North Hilo districts, as well as Hamakua and the Kohalas.

Hilo has resources valued in the millions; it pays a large proportion of the taxes assessed on this Island; it remits a large proportion of the current receipts to the Territorial Government, nor have its resources reached their limit. The work of development has but just begun. Its resources remain all but untouched and offer inducements to the small capitalist or the independent farmer unequalled in any other Island or District of the group.

Nature has amply endowed Hilo with all those characteristics that go to make possible the growth of an important city that shall be the nucleus of expansion in wealth for the whole Island, and for these reasons, Hilo should and must be the County Seat of the County of Hawaii.

The critic may object on the ground of remoteness from the other centers of the Island, but this objection can easily be met by a comparison of the distances between main points on the Island of Hawaii, and time of travel.

The distances from Hilo to the principal towns and ports of the Island of Hawaii are as follows:

From Hilo going North—

IMPORTANT SALE OF LADIES'

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Whether it's a fine French lisle hose you want or a less expensive cotton hose you will find it in this sale at a price that you cannot duplicate elsewhere—not even here after the sale.

20c. Fast black cotton hose at 12 1-2c.

25c. and 30c. Hermsdorf dye hose at 20c.

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50c. Lisle hose at 40c.

75c. Fancy cotton hose at 50c.

75c. Hand embroidered French lisle at 50c.

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Trunks and Valises neatly and promptly repaired.



Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

	Over-land. miles.	Coast-wise. miles.	Stage time. days.			
Honokaa.....	47.5	40	1	Hoopulooa.....	89.	126
Waimea.....	70.	..	1 1/2	Hookena.....	103.	138
Kawaihae.....	82.	85	1 1/2	Kealahou.....	111.	145
Mahukona.....	92.	75	2			
Kohala.....	92.	..	2			
Kailua.....	111.	119	2 1/2			
Kealahou.....	125.	129	2 1/2			

From Hilo to Waimea, the time of travel is cut down by regular stage route connections from Hilo that cover the distance in 13 hours, actual travel, and the railroad now proposed, with Hilo as the starting point and Waimea or Kohala as the terminus, will still further reduce the time of travel between these points to a minimum, eventually enabling the travel-

(Continued on page 3.)

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